THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Senator Sumner's Speech in England.

Its Effect on the People and Government.

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO IN REPLY.

A Cabinet Council and Opinions of John Bright, Lord Clarendon and Mr. Gladstone.

SPECIAL REPORT BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 30, 1869. The London papers this morning open their edito rial pages with comments on the speech lately de-livered by Senator Sumner in the United States Senate on the subject of the Alabama claims and the reand America. The writers suppress the text of the

speech, however.

The London Star, John Bright's organ, says that the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling and so vaguely put that they must be regarded simly as enormous and withal unexpected; that if they onvey merely the shadow of his instructions Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial diner out, now about to bid adieu to the Court and people, arrived. The Star deplores the rejection by England of the early evertures made by ex-Minister Adams for a settleent of this question. President Grant is not, it is said, a whole souled lover of peace as was the late acter but is a Western man, without that natural reading, had actual experience of the world. Presi dent Grant has no training, either as a lawyer or a politician. He is intensely American and the entire world is acquainted with his resoluteness of purpose. After defending England from the charge of a general sympathy with the rebel confederates the writer confesses that the escape of the Alabama from England was both deplorable and lisgraceful, forming the worst precedent Great Britain could establish for the future in such like contingency. The Star expresses, however, its amazement at the character of Mr. Sum-ner's demands in reparation. If Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit his mission will be fruitless, as the extrathe propositions will strike the public at once. Every one knows how anxious e British people are to deal fairly on the subject but they justly consider that if her concessions are to be merely used as standpoints for further and at present unheard of demands England must carefully sider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly sh should establish a worse precedent than even that of burning ships on the high seas by admitting a discussion of demands utterly untenable and which

The London Times designates the estimates of American damages put forth by Mr. Sumner as por-tentous, as it has already reached £422,000,000, and may in the future embrace the possible earnings of all the soldiers drawn from the fields of productive labor by war. The speech, it adds, is worthy of Mr. Sumner's ability, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England, asking for contrition and a public liation. The Times asserts that in this England s cruelly wronged, and America has had no useful object served. Expressions of regret and penitence are required by treaty. Treaties of peace, however, dictated by conquerors at the head of armies are found to be unencumbered by such expres-sions. An acknowledgment of moral liability for these claims, made before hand, would prejudge the controversy and studify the proposed nent. In the event of an arbitration court declaring England not liable to pay damages would her apo-logy be taken back? The view taken by Mr. Sumner's argument on these points is peurile, un-reasonable and unstatesmanlike. The Times argues that the concession of belligerent rights to the South was a simple act and fact not dependent on the Union blockade, for had there not been a blockade it would not have altered the case to any appreciable degree. The prevailing tone Mr. Sumner's speech is characterized as pas te and remonstrative, and his menace betrays a one sided partisanship lamentable as coming from makes, it is said, no complaint against France, although the Emperor Napoleon was desirous of recognizing the independence of the Southern con-federation- It is alleged that though England is held forth as the only foreign Power implacably hostile ment during the war the fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the degree of unfairness bordering in infatuation to leave this consideration out of account. It is common practice with American journalists and poli plan is popular with them merely as likely to indict an injury on Great Britain. Let atonement be made for the use of insulting language by individuals, and it will be seen whether England and America, by a retrospective verdict of public opinion, will continue the cultivation of mutual respect, which is as ne cessary as in the private relations of life. Nations. tute merely possible subjects for pecuniary compen-

American Senate has done more than reject the treaty, as it has given the world reasons to believe supreme body, covers all questions of the foreign know what Mr. Motley will have to aim at in his ef forts to arrange the Alabama claims on the former basis, now wasted away. In some respects good will ensue from the candor which the American Senate displays. Formerly the dan-ger was that England would step beyond a due regard for the national honor and dignity and allow the claims; but now when the demand has assumed its present proportions they will feel assured that even with John Bright in the Cabinet they are safe from a chance of disgraceful The American claim can hardly b described in serious language and its terms not ex-cite indignation. They might as well argue against a proposal for American troops to hold the Tower of London as a material guarantee, or that the Prince of Wales should be sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the federal authorities as a hostage for England's good behavior in the feture. The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question. America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the Alabama claims short of mit to any punishment which the United States Sen-ate, in its supremacy over the affairs of the world, may choose to inflict. In other words, she has de-cided that the Alabama claims shall not be amicably settled, whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment, it is useless to ignore and dangerous and unmitigated hatred toward Great Britain, and tional luxury, but expensive. England has not only admitted that such a war would be expensive, but deplorable. Under the circumstances it is probable that the Americans will elect to keep the Alabama claims in reserve and await their oppor-tunity for revenge more cheaply. War is not an agreeable solution, though involving danger rather

The London Standard, a tory organ, says that the

than dishonor, and is may be better to accept any ion may have made if the attitude of the American

Mr. Sumner's speech creates an intense excite

At a Cabinet meeting resterday the subject of the speech was informally discussed.

Mr. Bright declared that the embarrassment which its publication produced served England very pro-perly, but he agreed not to consent to entertain the

terms of settlement foreshadowed by Mr. Sumner.

Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actries on the subject were of a far press. He hoped to find Mr. Motley as courteous at American Senators or articles in the public Minister Johnson had been. The present adminis-tration was eager for a lasting continuance of riendly relations with the United States.

Mr. Gladstone professed to have good assuran from reliable quarters that the recent rejection of the treaty on this subject by the American legislature was purely a political movement. The present administration will endeavor to settle the Alabama question on liberal and honorable terms. Cutside the tone of the English people is anti-American, and more so since having read only a partial publication of Senator Sumner's argument

OPINIONS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

Tone of the English Press on the Rejection of the Alabama Treaty by the United States Before the Reception of Senator Sumner's

The London Daily News of the 15th ult. speaks in

the following manner:—

The Alabama treaty, so laboriously negotiated by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, may now be considered as done with. Its rejection by the Senate of the United States has been almost contemptious; but we fear that the single Senator who voted in its favor is a type of all its friends in American society. The Americans who are for an immediate and friendly settlement with us are only to be counted by units; but we believe we may add that if those who are for blustering demands may be counted by by units; but we believe we may add that if those who are for blustering demands may be counted by tens, those who are for doing nothing at present may be counted by hundreds. It is more and more evident that to the bulk of the American people this Alabama matter is in no way a money claim; but it is a grievance of sentiment—the worst kind of grievance to bear, and the hardest to remove. Our cousins are offended; and a money settlement will not appease them. The very fuss we made with their Minister has rather irritated than soothed them. Our cousins may be assured that their rejection of the treaty will neither diminish our desire to act honorably by them nor our readiness to treat on the bases of concesneither diminish durides to treat on the bases of concessions already made when they shall be in the mooto negotiate a final settlement.

The London Telegraph of the same date renews

The London Telegraph of the same date renews the subject as follows:—

The rejection of the Alabama convention when it should come formally before the United States Senate was an event for which we had been prepared through many indications, both of popular temper and of official purpose. But the majority by which the Senate on Tuesday last refused to ratify the treaty was scarcely anticipated, even by those who took the most serious view of the matter. Only a single Senator voted in favor of ratification; fifty-four voted against; and thus the rejection may be considered virtually unanimous. Such a decided resolution as the Senate has just taken does seem at first sight to augment the difficulty of regaining the position in which Mr. Johnson's labors had placed us. The Americans inexonabily repudiate the very possibility of a doubt that the claims they make on us are valid, whether in themselves or in the grounds on which they are successive governments have regarded as compatible with the national honor of England have been peremptority deciared inadmissible by the other party to the controversy. And the declaration assumes all the more significance when we consider the important political change which has occurred within the inted States between the signature and the rejection of the treaty. The new Minister will reach our shores armed with a sufficient warning to avoid two things—glowing and reckiess after-dinner speeches, and concessions that waive the main point for which the Americans contend; but it is scarcely to be expected that the representations of Mr. Motley will bring about any such result. Nevertheless, the essential friendliness and the intimately-associated interests of the two countries combine to counsel some honorable middle term of settlement; and we may at the very least be sure that Mr. Motley will do nothing to make matters more difficult by permitting his well known personal prediffications to influence his jid. A. Extlon. He stands pledged through his own high reputation to pursue the path assigned him by his government with moderation, calimess, and an honest desire for an honorable arrangement; and we feel confident that he will not be found wanting to himself.

The Loudon Standard of the 17th ult, also contains

The London Standard of the 17th ult, also contains

thus:—
We have spoken of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as an envoy from the American people to the people of England. This is, in fact, the true light in which to regard him, and both he and we can view with unalloyed satisfaction the result of his labors in this capacity. In saying this we do not wish to derogate from his abilities as a diplomatist. The proposed convention between the United States and England, oppularly called the "Alabama Claims Convention," the articles of which were agreed to between Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley, seeined to us admirably adapted to the settlement, on an equitable basis, of the pending difficulties between the two countries. If it had any fault it was the comparative venial one of conceding rather more to America than she was asked to concede to us. The United States Senate in rejecting it have acted with a singular disregard for the interests of their government, and would appear, indeed, to have sacrifaced them to a blind feeling of political their government, and would appear, indeed, to have sacrificed them to a blind feeling of political animosity towards the representative of a President who was detested by the republican majority. In throwing the treaty overboard they have done us no harm, as it is not likely that more favorable terms will be conceded by any government of England. In repudiating his official acts they are powerless to mar the moral effect of Mr. Johnson's mission or detract from the regard which we all feet over here for the man who, wherever he goes, carries our best wishes with him and deserves our kindest remembrances.

The Liverpool Post of the 15th uit. has a long leaded editorial on the subject, which it treats in a

The Liverpool Post of the 15th ult. has a long leaded editorial on the subject, which it treats in a frank, independent manner. It says:—

Property has been destroyed, and somebody should bear the loss or somebody should pay for it. The Americans say the English must bear the loss, for they permitted the Alabama to leave an English port and commence the destruction of property, Such destruction of property had not, and could not have, the remotest influence on the war. It exercised no such influence. But we must not disguise from ourselves the fact that Jonathan has got the right end of the stick in his hand, and that therefore the sooner we adjust the matter the better. Experience has shown that in every quarrel with us he aiways wins. In this case the common sense of mankind is on his side, and perhaps it would be wise to pay the money and have done with it; for paying the money would have a better effect, would seem more honorable, than objecting to details and diplomatically objecting here and there, which objections will ultimately come to nothing.

We cannot afford a big quarrel with America; we can, perhaps, still less afford a little quarrel. We want trade; we want cotton; we want a market for our manufactures; and a quarrel, little or big, will interpose, little or much, to our disadvantage in this affair. The apprehension of a war will affect the growth of cotton in the Southern States of America; the apprehension of a war will encourage extravagant expenditure in American manufactures, in order to rival our own: and the apprehension of a war will interfere in a matter perhaps not less serious—the growth of cereais, the imports of which we stand so much in need of. The Americans will probably say, "We don't want Lancashire to purchase or use up our cotton; the Continent will take it ali. We could do without exporting our breaktur's to her heavy to send, and send the produce of their fields to feed the English people." The principles of protection would be acceptable to the American headinglying by the

The Philadelphia Press and Bulletin Sued for Libel by Mr. John Russell Young—Damages Laid at \$100,000 in Each Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1869.
Mr. John Russell Young arrived here this morning
and through his counsel, Hon. Benjamin H. Brew ster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court against Forney's Press and the Eventing Euletin for publishing the libelious articles from the New York San of Monday last, He claims damages in both cases to the amount of \$100,009.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Chird and Last Day's Proceedings-Increase Interest-Addresses by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Mrs. Jennnette P. Heath and Others-

The Adjournment Last Night. Yesterday was the third and last day of the Na tional Sunday School Convention, which has made the city of Newark, N. J., the cynosure of thousands of eyes in all parts of the United States during the past three days. As on the preceding days, each of the sessions was the occasion of a large and interested attendance. The afternoon one was an improvement every way on the forenoon, and the evening one the best of all, at least as regards the unparalleled degree of interest manifested in the doings of the Convention. The morning session was called to order soon after nine o'clock, and in the absence of Mr. George H. Stuart, the presiding officer, one of the

soon after filme o'clock, and in the arsence of all effects of the vice presidents, Mr. W. A. Wisong took the chair. After a hymn and praver by Rev. W. H. Byron, of Wisconsin, reports from the six sections on pastors, superintendents, librarians and secretaries, teachers of senior and Bible classes, teachers of juvenile or intermediate classes, teachers of infant and primary classes were made.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, chairman of the section on teachers of senior and Bible classes, stated, among other things that a great difficulty existed among teachers about dress. This was especially so among teachers about dress. This was especially so among teachers about dress. This was especially so among teachers about dress. By such the lessons were almost entirely neglected. Rev. George A. Peltz reported the section on pastors. God was thanked for the great good effected as indicated by the mational gathering. The bastors reconsize their relation to the work as of the closest and most solemn character. They believe that no one aystem of preaching to children can be prescribed for all places and times and diversities of talent; but they lirmly believe that the services of the sanctuary should be carefully adapted to the capacities and wants of all Christ's little ones, and are clearly convinced that uniform lessons, properly graded, conduce greatly to the efficiency of our schools.

The report was adopted with unanimity. The remander of the session was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

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The report was adopted with unanimity. The remainder of the session was devoted to interesting addresses by various speakers.

The atternoon session, as before intimated, was the occasion of a very large attendance. After the singing of a hymn by a band of eight little wanderers from the Howard Mission in New York Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Newark, one of the vice presidents, took the chair. Over an hour was devoted to the discussion of the problem "How should we increase the spirituality and religious efficiency of our Suday schools?" Remarks clucidatory of various theories on the subject were made by Mr. George H. Mclivaine, of Peoria, Ill.; Rev. R. R. Meredith, of Newark; Deacon Byron, of Wisconsin; Mr. Little, of Newark; Deacon Byron, of Wisconsin; Mr. Little, of New York; Mr. J. C. Baxver, of New York; Mr. J., Jr. Mr. William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., and Mrs. Jeannette P. Heath, of Kansas. This lady made a very deep impression on all present, and elicited the warmest sympathy on all sides by her natural, womanly timidity, yet glorious courage in the cause of Christ and the little ones. In her remarks she expressed again her sorrow that the Convention had not invited more of the woman element among its organization—woman, whose heart and soul and life and body were in the work, ought not to have been thus ignored. She forgave the men, however, occause they had looked out for the boys, whom, she said, were the hope of the country. In the meantime George H. Stuart and Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng were observed to appear on the platform, which was the signal for unmistakable manificstations of approval. As presiding officer Mr. Stuart made himself exceedingly popular by his urbane and courteous style, as well as ready aptness for any emergency. Soon after Mr. Stuart presented Dr. Tyng as the "General" of the nation's Sunday schools. Dr. Tyng addressed the Oonvention at considerable length, in the course of which he said too much charge was placed ity. He endorsed what his sister in Christ, Mrs. Heath, had said. It was woman's mission to proceed in the work of instructing the young, but fassion had carried away Christianity out of the hearts of the mothers of the land. The Doctor was exceedingly happy and effective in some of his well suggested flustrations and anecdotes, and was repeatedly applauded. The Chairman then paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Dudley S. Tyng, son of Dr. Tyng, whom he described as the noblest specimen of a Christian he had ever known. Previous to adjournment the following resolutions were presented by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. J. B. Tyler, and unanimously endorsed:—

Resolved. That we give devout and hearty thanks to mighty God for the good hand of His providence and grathat has been upon us, and upon the Sunday school wor and upon the children during the ten years since last we in National Convention.

Resolved, That we hall with peculiar gratitude and pleasu the very large attendance at this third National Sunday Scho Convention and suncetails the distantions for the convention and suncetails the distantions for the convention and suncetails the distantions for the convention and suncetails the few sunday School Convention and suncetails the few sunday School Convention and suncetails the few sunday School Convention and suncetails the few sundays for the conventions.

conservator of our free institutions.

Resolved, That this convention values the Sunday school and the sunday school in the sunday school in the sunday school in the sunday school in the sunday sund

day school labor.

solved, This we recommend the forming in each Sabbath not of normal classes for the careful training of teachers; we deem the plan of establishing a normal college for training of Sunday school teachers, as recommended by New York State Association, worthy of careful con-

the mass convention.

Resolved, That we have beard with peculiar joy the encouraging reports of the condition of the Sunday school work in all parts of the land as presented at this convention Greatly increased interest is everywhere reported. Higher standards are sought and improved methods of instruction introduced.

Resolved, That this convention carneally recommends the teaching of the children the evils of intemperance and the practice of total abstinence.

In the evening, long before the hour of opening the concluding session in the First Raptist church, every available standing, sitting or squeezing spot was seized by the individual party of at least 4,000 persons. Hundreds of ladies were compelled to stand throughout the entire evening. Such enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling could not be surpassed. The usual devotional exercises, consisting or singing by the little Wanderers and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Taylor, being concluded, the chairman of the Enrolment Committee, Mr. Brower, made a report, from which it appeared there were twenty-mine States represented, as well as England, Canada, Egypt and Africa. Delegates to the number of 545 had entered their names, and these were from every section of the nation. The remainder of the session was devoted to brief, interesting addresses from a host of speakers, all breathing carnestness and fervor in the cause of Christ and Sunday schools. These were interlarded with hymns and occasional prayers. The sunging of the "Song of the Republic" by Chaplin McCabe was very fine and impressively grand. Mr. McCabe's inc., manifestation and contained the convention adjourned sine die, to meet three years hence at Indianapolis.

Keller's hardware store in Evansville, Ind., was entered by burglars on Thursday night and \$2,200

worth of revolvers and fine cutiery stolen.

The chair factory of John Buchur & Co., Evan

ville, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,400 in local offices. ville, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,400 in local offices.

The Gettysburg imbrogho relative to the Katalysius Spring has been adjusted, the parties last in possession recirring, and their successors will continue the business under the same corporate name. Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, in order to allow the condemned time to prepare for death, has granted a respite of thirty days to John Conicy, a negro murderer, who was to have been hanged at Louisville yesterday.

An Englishman named Charles Hawkins, aged twenty-two years, was run over by the cars at Churchville, N. Y., on Thurs ay might, and had both of his legs crusted so badly that he died in four of five hours afterwards.

Henry V. Clinton, alias W. Bentley, who was arrested in Wilmington, N. C., some time age for forgery, has been identified as an old forger by a detective from illinois, and was surrendered yesterday on the requisition of the Governor of Hinois on the Governor of North Carolina.

Frank Swift, of skating celebrity, and James

Frank Swift, of skating celebrity, and James Boyle rode on velocipedes from Syracuse to Roches-ter, a distance of ninety inlies, in fifteen hours. They left Syracuse on Thursday evening and arrived at Rochester about eight o'clock last evening and exhibited at the rink. The time given is the riding

WASHINGTON

Growing Discontent in Relation to the Cabinet.

A RADICAL BOLT IN PROSPECT

The Republicans in the Northwest Demanding a Change.

HONEST OLD BEN WADE SNUBBED.

Decision Relative to Bankers' and Brokers' Taxes.

ASSESSOR WEBSTER SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1869. Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting this morning with the exception Postmaster General Cresswell.

The Reported Recognition of Cuba by Grea

Britain. The statement that the British government is about accord belingerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists is not credited at the State Department. Secretary Fish has received no information corroborating the statement, and considers its verification one of the most unlikely things in the world. Our government believes that while we have the Alabama claims suspended over the head of the British lion that just now very tame animal will not dare to take any step likely to bring it into collision with the strength of Spain, or any other European power. so far from dreading such a step on the part of England, our government would regard it as a very fa vorable circumstance to the early acquisition of cuba on the one hand, and the destruction of the

Rudicals Dissatisfied with Grant's Cabinet Growing Disaffection in the Republican Ranks—The Next House of Representatives

The dissatisfaction among the radicals with the Cabinet and the general course pursued by the administration is on the increase. Since the publicaper in the West, understood to be the organ of Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, the leading radicals here from the West are more bold and outspoken in their criticisms of the members of the Cabinet and the character of the appointments made by the President. A Western radical Senator to-day gave It as his opinion that the editorial in question reflects in the Northwest. He further stated that unless the Cabinet was reconstructed he believed both the administration and the party would be steadily deceated before the people during the next four years, and that in the next House of Representatives the democrats would have majority. The masses of the people, he said, have no confidence in the wisdom or ability of the majority of the members of the Cabinet. They may all b good men and mean well, but they do not excite en-thusiasm among the people. This same Senator informed your correspondent that he was daily in receipt of letters from some of the most intelliger such complaints against the Cabinet as were set forth in the editorial of the Western radical newspaper. The manner in which Grant name appointments was also damaging to the success of the party, this Senator thought Of course, he said, there would always be disappointed men at the beginning of a new admin n, but Grant had contrived to disappoint ter

ma where he need not have disappointed one treated by the administration were at home busily at work bringing it into disrepute and making i unpopular. This could not, in his opinion, be don successfully if there was a strong popular Cabine and the President was judicious about the manne of making appointments. Nearly all the Senators and members who remain here talk in this way in private on the subject of the Cabinet and the ap-pointments, and they all agree that unless some change is made in the meantime the republican will lose the elections next fall in all the States.

Grant Goes Back on Ben Wade.
It appears that the President promised the friend old Ben Wade that he should be one of the com missioners to examine and report upon the final com letion of the Pacific Railroad. To make sure of the natter Zack Chandler called upon Grant before leaving the city and again brought it to his attention.
The President replied that he had sent Wade's name the Secretary of the Interior and that he would Secretary Cox opposed the appointment, or what hitch took place after old Zach Chandler was at the White House is not known, but the name of Old Honest Ben Wade does not figure among the list of ommissioners, and his friends freely accuse Grant

of having gone back on him. Protection of American Citizens Abroad. It is not true that the administration is preparing a proclamation or any State paper in which will b announced its policy in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad, and what it will requir foreign governments in acknowledgment of the po American naturalization papers. statement that Secretary Fish was preparing such a document was based solely on a despatch sent t the papers a few weeks ago representing that Secretary Fish intended to extend protection to American citizens in every part of the world, and would issue instructions to all our repreentatives abroad calling their attention to the proper course to be pursued in all cases where rights of American citizens might be called into question. In furtherance of this policy Secretary Fish has from time to time forwarded instructions to the American Consuls in Cuba and other place how to act in certain emergencies, and what course to pursue in relation to events that had already transpired. Further than this Secretary Fish does not intend to make any public announcement of

policy on this subject.

Minister Rosecrans' Despatches—Critical Con-

dition of Mexico.

The statement that Dr. Brink, United States Vice Consul at the city of Mexico, yesterday brought important despatches from Minister Rosecrans has excited public curiosity as to their contents They were delivered to President Grant to of State. Although their precise terms have not yet officially transpired it is stated in usually well informed circles that General Rosecrans-who, contrary to former rumors, is on pleasant and friendly terms with the Mexican government-has communicated to our own government his views of the condition of that country, showing the dangers to which it is constantly exposed from demestic disturbances, and the pecuniary embarrassments which prevent its national and social improvement. He makes various suggestions, and recommends the immediate action of government in affording to American citizens them to avail themselves of the opportunity to se-cure important material interests to the United States and at the same time benefit the republic of

The Charges Against Minister Hale. The friends of John P. Hale, Minister to Spain, are making a vigorous effort to get the President to allow him to remain at Madrid long enough to make a defence against the charge of smuggling goods into Spain under his franchise as United States Minister. The plea they put forth is that, as matters now stand, Mr. Hale is practically disgraced, not only at home, but abroad. To remove him without giving him an opportunity to establish his innocence would be to stamp with official approval the belief of his own government in the truthfulness of the

only long enough to allow the sharges against him to be officially investigated. He has written to the President personally about the matter.

Unfounded Charges Against Consul Hale.
The officials at the State Department say there is no information in their possession to sustain the newspaper charges against Charles Hale, our Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, and from his character and at Alexandria, Egypt, and from his character and high standing it is not believed he would do any-thing that would lower the dignity a representa-tive of the United States. Hale is a nephew of the

have been made by some personal enemy.

General Grant Not to Visit California. dent Grant to-day, as a matter of interest to the Pacific coast, whether he intended, as reported, to visit California during the coming summer, when the President replied that the distance was too great, and, besides, he could not spare the time from his

Return of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. about one week's absence in New York. During his absence, it is said, some very important despatches government. Among them are some from Minister Rosecrans in Mexico, stated to be of the highes

Secretary Boutwell returned to the city this morn

Expected Arrival of General Lee. General Robert E. Lee is expected here to-morrow, and it is understood that before leaving the city he will have a private interview with the President at the latter's request.

The Union Pacific Railroad. The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having written to the Secretary of the Interior that the road is nearly finished and that the rails of the two roads will probably be joined next week, the latter replied to-day that it is deemed advisable the

sections of that road upon which a report has not road from the thousand mile post to the Promontory The Secretary of the interior has been informed by the following named gentlemen of the accept ance of their appointments by the President, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10

Winslow, of Iowa; General Hiram Walbridge, or Appointments by the President.

The following appointments have been made by the President:—Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fourth district.

as commissioners to examine and report upon the

Railroads:-General Joseph F. Boyd, of Kentucky

Pension Agents. - Alexander Clapperton, at For Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Harrison Adreon, at Baltimore, Md.; Samuel McKee, at Louisville, Ky. William O. Goodloe, at Lexington, Ky. William Vincent has been appointed Receiver of

Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The New York Postmaster. General Patrick H. Jones, the newly appointed Postmaster of the city of New York, arrived here today, filed his bonds and received his commission in due form. General Jones, who has a host of friends here, was overwhelmed with congratulations at hi

good luck. He left for New York by the evening train, and will probably assume duty to-morrow. Resignation of Assistant Attorney General

Ashton.

J. Hubley Ashton, First Assistant Attorney Gen eral, resigned to-day for the purpose of practising his profession. Mr. Ashton was appointed Assistan Attorney General under Mr. Bates by President Lincoln in 1864. He served under Attorney Generals Speed, Stanbery, Evarts and Hoar, and during his term of office argued some of the most important prize cases in the Supreme Court for the government. In 1867 he resigned under President Johns but was reappointed at the earnest request of Mr Evarts when that gentleman became Attorney Gen eral. Mr. Ashton purposed tendering his resigna-tion when President Grant was elected, but at the then water President Grant was elected out at the request of Attorney General Hoar residual until the pressure of appointments was over. Walbridge A. Field, of Boston, his successor, will enter upon the duties of the office to-morrow and act as Attorney General during the absence of Mr. Hoar, who

Another Change in the Patent Office. Mr. Barnett, another principal examiner at the Patent Office, got his walking papers to-day.

An Office in the Treasury Department Abolished.
The connection of Simon Fowle, a special attor-

ney, appointed by Secretary McCulloch to at tend to certain customs revenue cases in New York, This step was taken by the Secretary from the coninterested as a party should be entrusted to the officers of the law duly appointed for this purpose.

A. M. Clapp, superintendent of the government printing, has removed C. E. Lathrop, foreman of the assistant foreman, and John C. Franconi, foremat rentleman had been for thirteen years connected

The Bureau of Military Justice. It has been erroneously stated that the Bureau of Military Justice has been aboushed. The bureau consists of Judge Advocate General Holt and Assist ant Dunn, and is maintained under provision of lav The recent order merely made transfers and assign rate duties in the South and elsewhere, under direc Reports of New York National Banks.

The abstract of the fifty-six national banks of th city of New York at the close of business on the 17th inst. shows the aggregate resources to be \$425,000,000, including legal tenders, \$17,000,000, and three per cent certificates, \$31,000,000.

Fees of Collectors of Customs.

The Attorney General has decided that collectors customs are entitled, since July, 1896, to retain \$2,000 a year out of the moneys received from imwarehouses. He has disallowed the claim of naval officers and surveyors to this compensation, unless when performing the duties of collectors.

Decision of Commissioner Delano—Bankers'

and Brokers' Taxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de-

cided in the matter of the appeal of Clark, Dodge & Co. from an assessment made by the Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York:-

Co. from an assessment made by the Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York:—

First.—That a person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, builton, bills of exchange or promissory notes, must be regarded as a banker or bankers, under section seventy-nine of the act of June 30, 1804, as amended July 14, 1896, and as such are inable to a tax of one twenty-jourth of one per centum per month upon their capital employed in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in Inneed States bonds, and a like tax of one twenty-fourth of one per centum upon the average amount of deposits of money subject to payment by clicek or draft, or represented by certificates of deposits or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, under the 110th section of the said act of June 30, 1864, as amended; and that under his rule said Clark, bodge & Co. are bankers, and are hable to said tax on their capital and deposits.

Second—That in secretaining the aniount or capital of such person, firm or company, all moneys used and employed in the business of banking, except deposits, should be regarded as capital and taxed as such; and it is immaterial whether this capital is furnished by the person or persons constituting the nion used in the business of banking, except deposits, should be regarded as capital and reliable capital for banking purposes as much longer loans, if requently changed, furnish as certain and reliable capital for banking purposes as much longer loans, if the nion of commany, or borrowed, banked, thanked, furnish as certain and reliable capital in banking blond be ascertained and travet and that in mecertaining the amounts of deposite or otherwise, where money deposite the average per month of sums of money deposite dwith such person, irm or commany, subject to payment by check or draft, or r

son, firm or company pay interest, as well as all like sums for which no interest is paid.

Fourth—That the same person, firm or company may be engaged in business as brokers and bankers, and in such case the payment of taxes as brokers does not release from the liability to pay taxes on capital and deposits employed in their business as bankers.

blank forms and regulations for the refunding of taxes, under the act of April 10, 1869, upon tobacco, cigars and snuff. The claimants are required to furnish evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the tax imposed by said act has been previously paid, which evidence must in all cases include the amdavit of the manufacturer or some other person who paid the tax, corroborated by the certificate of the assessor and collector who made the assessment and collection, or the assessors then in office, in describing the goods, the kind, the number of boxes or packages, the marks and brands thereon, the collection district, the number of the factory and the inspector's name, must all be given in full; and in all cases where claims cigars, pefore any claim can be allowed a full and complete identification of the goods must be made, and where the goods, either foreign or do-mestic, have passed through different hands since the payment of the tax, it will be necessary to trace the goods through the different names by which they have passed from the importer or manufacturer to nt, and any failure of the claimant thus to identify and trace back the goods of the person of reason for rejecting the claim. All affidavits required to be made under this general regulation must be made before persons competent to admin-ister oaths. All certificates of collection of internal revenue must be authenticated by their official seal. are made for refunding tax paid on imported cigars—as on cigars, snuff and tobacco of domestic manu-

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE. By W. Stewart Trench. Boston: Roberts Brotners. That Mr. Trench has written a work of more than ordinary interest we readily admit. Any person that takes up this book will, after reading the first chapter, assuredly desire to continue perusing it until the last page has been read. We have doubt that all Mr. Trench relates are "realities of Irish life;" but we do not think that he has written in as fair and impartial spirit as he might have done. Your most libera-minded Irish Protest-ant has an instinctive prejudice against his Catholic countryman. Mr. Trench is not only an Irish Proant has an instinctive prejudice against his Catholic countryman. Mr. Trench is not only an Irish Protestant, but he is also a "born aristocrat." The misfortune of being a younger son, however, compelled him to labor for a living, and he became the "agent" (synonymous with the "overseer" of the South for the proprietor of several large estates in Ireland. His experiences while holding this responsible position are given in this volume, and we need scarcely say that as they include the Ribbon conspiracies, murders, riots and kindred popular manifestations against English misrule, they combine to make up one of the most entertaining of books. Mr. Trench is evidently one of those Irishmen who have resolved to forgive their Catholic neighbors for the centuries of ill-treatment which they have compelled them to suner. He probably thinks, "Well, we have been rather too hard upon these poor devils; let me say nothing ing hard of them." It is undoubtedly true that there is not a single unkind sentence about "the Roman Catholic poor." as Mr. Trench calls them: but it is equally true that not an act of violence, not an outrage is related that is not so much evidence against these people. The callm, dispassionate manner in which every medient is marrated makes this evidence all the stronger. Everything is given as it appears. We are shown the strince, but of the undercurrent nothing is said, save in the very last chapter, and then only in a few words. Mr. Trench evidently desires to serve his Roman Catholic countrymea, but we do not believe that this book will serve his purpose. It is interesting from beginning to end. There are many terrible, some affecting and a few humorous events told in a style of admirable simplicity. Mr. Trench, however, does not tell us thus: Whence arose the necessity for his book.

The Science of a New Life. By John Cowan, M.

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M. D. New York: Cowan & Company, Publishers. This is a very good book in its way, but full of the most eccentric theories imaginable. The idea that because a man or a woman is addicted to lying, stealing, heentiousness, or other crimes or sins, his or her children will inherit these fallings, is one of those theories long since exploded. The very worst those theories long since exploded. The very worst of mortals may have the very best of children, and, vice versat, the very best of parents may have the worst of offspring. God forbid that vice should be hereditary! The author of this book most urgently begs women to remain maids all their lives rather than marry men who use tobacco. Good Evings! When we consider that at least three-fourths of the total number of men in the world indulge in their "chew," their snuff, their cigar, their cigarette, or their pipe, we tremble lest this advice be taken. Furthermore, Dr. Cowan is disposed to make the propagation of the human species a science. This is a subject requiring so much reflection before a decision can be safely arrived at that we must decline entering upon its merits or demerits. It seems possible that before the science could be perfected the millennium will have arrived and the end of time have come.

Springdale Arbery: Extracts from the Diarles and

PRINGDALE ABBEY: Extracts from the Diaries and Letters of an English Preacher. Edited by Joseph Parker, D.D. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger. 1849.

The diaries and letters of an "English Preacher" are so frequently "stale, flat and unprofitable" that we opened this book with the most melancholy feelings imaginable. The perusal of a few pages, however, convinced us that here we had an exception to the general rule. Not that "Springdale Abbey" is a work of rare merit, except in so far as it is readable and interesting. The writer or editor (they may be both in one) are rigid Church of England sectarians; he has no mercy for Particular Baptists and other denominations; but everything is said good humoredly and in a spicy, entertaining

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHERCH.

Meeting in Favor of Lay Representation in

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held last evening in the South Second street church, Williamsburg. The meeting was largely attended by members of the churches of the denomination in the district, and a lively interest

After the singing of a hymn Rev. Mr. Adams

denomination in the district, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings.

After the singing of a hymn Rev. Mr. Adams offered an impressive prayer.

Brother Hoyt called the meeting to order, and on his motion Brother Trusiow was chosen president. A large number of vice presidents and secretaries were also ahnounced.

Rev. Dr. Andrews, of St. John's church, first addressed the meeting. He thought that the great question to be considered was of equal interest to the lay and clerical members of the Church. It was first broached in 1861, when unusual political excitement prevailed. In 1864 the General Conference of Philadelphia adjourned with the understanding that lay members might take part in future coarernees if they so elected by petition. And now it is intended to have a vote upon the question in the different churches in June next. Mr. Andrews congratulated the laymen and clergymen of the Church on their narmonious action heretofore. He thought that the whole question was one of expediency and not of divine right. The best government in Church and State is that in which all classes are represented, and this principle was nobly illustrated in our late great conduct for national life. The strife at present in Ireland—the gem of the sea—is also illustrative of the question under discussion. Dr. Andrews closea with an eloquent appeal in favor of lay representation in the General Conference.

Brother Oliver Hoyt apologized for the absence of Judge Reynolds; and then proceeded to speak on the general question. He fully endorsed the position general question. He fully endorsed the position general question. He fully endorsed the position from the government of the Church He believed that the clergymen were unselfish and pure in their actions, but that the lay element would be a source of strength to them. It is as much the right of memberse fite Church as it is the right of the church. He believed that the clergymen of the church as it is the right of the church. In divide the own of the church.

Rev.